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ALABAMA BUSINESS

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ALABAMA 1988...

The **Alabama Economic Outlook** is an annual publication of the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama. The **Outlook** draws heavily on the national and regional statistical resources of the Center as well as timely forecasts of national and international economic activity provided by The WEFA Group.

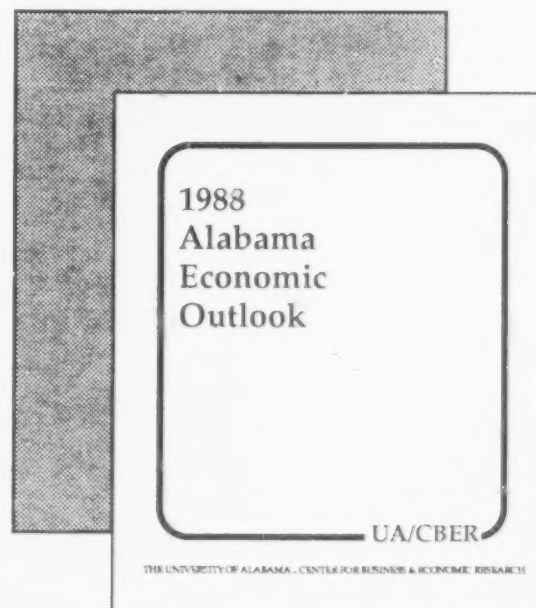
The **Outlook** is a product of the Alabama Econometric Model. Forecasts of national economic activity are used to link Alabama to the nation (through a series of mathematical equations), producing forecasts of Alabama economic activity. As a comprehensive and closed system of equations describing the Alabama economy, forecasts are produced by industry for Gross State Product (the regional equivalent to Gross National Product), employment, wages, and personal income.

The equations suggest a degree of both sophistication and precision. There is, however, a considerable amount of professional judgment required in the formulation of the mathematical relationships which link

Alabama to the nation and in the acceptance of alternative forecasts of national economic behavior. Research economists at the Center have chosen equations which they believe best describe Alabama's economy as well as the most likely forecasts of national economic activity.

The 1988 Alabama Economic Outlook begins with an overview of the U.S. and Alabama economies. Current economic conditions and trends and their likely effects on the future condition of the national and the State economy are both reviewed. These are followed by detailed Alabama

forecasts for manufacturing; construction and mining; trade and services; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities; and government.



1988 Alabama Economic Outlook

The following items are available from the Alabama Econometric Model:

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SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Paavo Hanninen

One of the more significant developments of the past several years has been the increasing awareness by local, state, and national leaders of the crucial role which small business has played in their respective communities. Government and community leaders are particularly concerned with job creation and retention, an area in which small business has proved to be quite effective. However, along with the recognition of the importance of small business comes an understanding of the difficulties confronting a small business as it attempts to compete in the marketplace.

The difficulties can take several forms. These can include: a lack of management skills; the inability to approach a lender properly; too many government regulations; changing tax laws; or the erosion of a basic market due to a general decline in a local community.

Any of these situations can be extremely harmful to a small business because a small business, by definition, has a limited number of employees and they usually wear several different managerial hats. Therefore, because of a lack of time or training, or both, they may be unable to handle a specific situation.

In response to the increased importance of small business and its unique problems, the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) concept was created at the national level as an efficient way to deliver management assistance directly to the small business community. At its most basic the assistance takes the form of one-on-one counseling, small business workshops, and information transfer.

The majority of Small Business Development Centers have been located within universities and colleges in order to leverage university-related resources. Libraries, computers, faculty, and students can all be channeled through the SBDC and brought to bear on a specific business problem. Additionally, universities have proved to be a good place in which to coordinate community, private, and university resources.

Consortium Members

Within the State of Alabama the SBDC system is a consortium of 10 universities. The 12 members of the Alabama Small Business Development Consortium (ASBDC) are University of Alabama at Birmingham, University of Alabama in Huntsville, The University of North Alabama, The University of Alabama, Alabama A & M University, Jacksonville State University, Livingston University, Auburn University, Tuskegee University, Troy State University, Alabama State University, and The University of South Alabama.

Each member school is responsible for a particular geographic segment of the state. For example, The University of Alabama center has responsibility for an eight county area of West Central Alabama. One of the unique strengths of the SBDC concept is the recognition that each SBDC center can tailor its services and programs to the economic and social factors in its service area.

The SBDC program in the Huntsville area offers services specifically geared toward high technology growth and development. By contrast, the several SBDCs located in rural areas provide outreach services to smaller communities and

emphasize quality programs and counseling in basic and traditional management subjects.

Procurement Network and Specialty Center

The tailoring of programs has also evolved at the state level. Specifically, the ASBDC has recently decided to target government procurement as an area of critical importance to Alabama small businesses. Although federal, state, and local agencies located in Alabama contract for billions of dollars of goods and services each year, only a small percentage of the total contract amount is awarded to Alabama firms.

The procurement assistance provides a bid notification network, limited bid package assistance, procurement workshops, and help to businesses working with various purchasing agents. These services are provided under an umbrella organization housed within the ASBDC titled the Alabama Small Business Procurement System (ASBPS). The ASBPS is funded by the Alabama State Legislature and its services are free to qualified businesses.

Two specialty centers, one for international assistance and one for high technology assistance, have also been established within the ASBDC. The William R. Bennett Alabama International Trade Center located at The University of Alabama has a statewide mission to assist and encourage small businesses in developing international markets for their products. The Alabama High Technology Assistance Center (AHTAC), which also has a statewide mission, provides counseling and support to firms whose products and/or ideas are of a technological

nature. AHTAC is housed at the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

Counseling

During a typical year The University of Alabama SBDC may work with well over 300 new or ongoing businesses. The assistance given can range from loan package guidance for a business start-up to sales trend analysis for an existing business. Many SBDC cases involve only two to three hours of counseling, while others entail 30, 40, or 50 hours of counseling and research. However, the shorter cases can prove just as effective and productive as the longer ones.

For example, a small plumbing firm recently approached The University of Alabama SBDC because it had difficulty meeting its monthly obligations. The owner of the firm was confused by the situation because the business had doubled its sales over the past year. The SBDC spent no more than two or three hours counseling with the client to point out the key features of good cash management.

The value of setting business objectives, no matter how simple, was also stressed. Within two or three months, the firm had regained control of its payments and had a much better feeling about its future. The counseling, while certainly not lengthy, was adequate. It must be noted that the success of that particular case was due to the willingness of the client to work with the SBDC and implement its suggestions.

Workshops

Additionally, The University of Alabama SBDC develops and sponsors a wide range of workshops throughout its service area. Quite often the workshops are conducted in conjunction with local Chambers of Commerce. Recent workshop topics have included: Advertising; Obtaining Financing; Understanding Bankruptcy; Basic Bookkeeping; and Hiring/Firing of Employees. In

general, the SBDC conducts 10 to 15 workshops per fiscal year.

The Chambers of Commerce also act as contact points for SBDC counseling within their communities. Many SBDC clients have made their initial contact either through attending a workshop at their Chamber of Commerce or by contacting local Chamber officials. Most of the SBDCs in Alabama have close relationships with their area Chambers of Commerce.

A newly formed arrangement with the Federal Bankruptcy Court and The University of Alabama SBDC offers something new in management assistance for small business. By agreement with the Federal Bankruptcy Judge in Tuscaloosa, selected Chapter 11 and 13 cases are being forwarded to the SBDC for assistance. The judge makes an assessment early in the bankruptcy process as to which cases would most likely benefit from counseling and then makes the necessary arrangements with the SBDC.

The judge would like to improve the chances that a business will recover from a bankruptcy position and views the SBDC program as a cost effective way to help those firms selected. This particular referral program is quite new and therefore is difficult to assess at this point. But, the bankruptcy court and the SBDC both feel it is an idea well worth pursuing.

The University of Alabama SBDC also works with a large number of clients in the area of procurement. Bid information is forwarded to them and problems and questions concerning the procurement process are dealt with as they arise. To date, well over 50 separate contracts totaling over \$5.5 million have been awarded to The University of Alabama SBDC clients from bid information they have received via the ASBPS.

Finally, the SBDC handles a large number of one-time requests for information on assorted other topics. Business licenses, tax requirements,

loan guidelines, and industry-specific questions are all asked on a daily basis. It is for those requests that the University's databases and faculty expertise come into play.

Eligibility

Who is eligible for SBDC assistance? The United States Small Business Administration defines a small business, generally, as any business with less than 500 employees. Obviously, that would include the vast majority of current Alabama firms. If you are operating a business and you have a question and/or a problem, or if you know of someone else who may need help, please contact your nearest SBDC member or Chamber of Commerce.

While the specific programs and services of an SBDC may vary from center to center, the underlying goals and objectives of each center are identical. Those goals are to assist, encourage, and develop small business growth in Alabama through a partnership of community, educational, and private sector resources. □

Paavo Hanninen is the Director of The University of Alabama's Small Business Development Center.

ALABAMA AND FEDERAL INCOME TAX

William D. Samson and
Geanie Margavio

Taxpayers filing Alabama and federal tax returns have to make two separate tax calculations. The costs of making two calculations are both hidden and unnecessary. This system is not a result of deliberate policy action -- it just happened.

Many states, including Virginia and Louisiana, have found that completing the state income tax return is relatively easy, since the taxpayer simply starts with a number calculated on the federal return and makes a couple of simple adjustments to get the state taxable income number. This degree of state tax conformity is known as "piggybacking."

Conformity Methods and Types

There are two types of tax conformity: "administrative" and "statutory." In some sense, administrative conformity is the ultimate conformity because it requires statutory conformity. Administrative conformity means that the federal government would collect, remit, perform record keeping, and audit a state's income taxes.

Such services of the U.S. Treasury are provided in Sections 6361-6365 of the *Internal Revenue Code*. Since 1971 these services have been offered to states without charge, and thus, could save states millions of dollars. But tax laws of the state must conform to a high degree to the federal laws such that either federal taxable income or federal tax is the basis of the state income tax.

Despite the fact that several states meet the requirements of a high degree of statutory conformity with the

federal income tax, no state has yet elected to use the federal collection system for its state income tax. However, the states with a high degree of statutory conformity have found it beneficial to use the federal tax rules to calculate state income taxes.

There are two methods of achieving statutory conformity: "fixed date" and "prospective date." For fixed date conformity, a state adopts the *Internal Revenue Code* provisions as the federal law stands on a particular date. Alabama has already done this for some of the tax law provisions.

The major disadvantage of fixed date conformity is that a subsequent federal change is not incorporated into the state tax law unless the state legislature acts. As a practical matter, several of the fixed date states have been slow to catch up with federal tax law changes, and the benefits of conformity become lost with each federal tax change.

Prospective date conformity means that the state has adopted the federal point of conformity, no matter what federal changes may have occurred since the state adoption. While the state does risk an unanticipated change in state revenue if the federal tax rules change, states which use prospective date conformity have found that the benefits outweigh this risk.

Piggybacking states must choose the point of conformity as well as the method of conformity. There is considerable variance in this choice. A state, such as Vermont, which conforms to Net Federal Income Tax includes in its state income tax all of the federal rules related to defining gross income, "For" Adjusted Gross Income deductions, itemized deductions, exemptions and credits,

as well as the degree of progressivity in the federal tax rate structure.

In contrast, a state such as Ohio, which piggybacks on Federal Adjusted Gross Income only, conforms to the federally defined gross income and deductions for Adjusted Gross Income provisions. Such a state is then free to set its own rules for itemized deductions, exemptions, rate structure and credits.

Once a state chooses the point of conformity on the federal tax model, the state is free to choose any number and type of adjustments it wishes. However, most piggybacking states require only a limited number of state adjustments be made. Otherwise, the benefit of tax conformity, simplicity for the taxpayers, is eroded.

Where Alabama Stands Today

Alabama currently does not piggyback on the federal tax return such that an individual can use a federally computed number as the starting point for calculating the Alabama income tax. However, for a large number of specific provisions the Alabama tax law cites the federal *Internal Revenue Code* for the state income tax treatment. Thus, some of the changes made by the 1986 Tax Reform Act to the federal income tax are also made to the state income tax.

For example, the federal changes ending the sales tax as an itemized deduction and the limiting of the IRA deduction are both automatically incorporated into the Alabama income system. However, many items in the state law differ enough that the Alabama citizen cannot simply take a federally calculated number and

use it as the measurement of the Alabama tax base.

For several items the federal tax law changes have caused greater disconformity. For example, federal changes made moving expenses an itemized deduction for federal tax purposes whereas for Alabama, these expenses remain a deduction in determining Adjusted Gross Income. This and other differences mean that Alabama taxpayers cannot use either the federal Adjusted Gross Income or the federally computed itemized deductions for state income tax purposes.

Similarly, other changes in the federal tax law such as the taxation of social security benefits, the limitations on business meal and entertainment expense deductions, the limits and ending of "consumer" interest deductions and passive activity losses make the Alabama income tax even less conforming. The tax forms are thus, harder to complete because now two different sets of tax rules are imposed upon citizens.

Ironically, while the 1986 Tax Reform Act caused considerable state-federal tax disconformity, the federal changes actually enhanced conformity for some items by removing differences in federal-Alabama treatment. For example, the repeal of the long term capital gains deduction brought the federal tax law in conformity with the Alabama tax law. Similarly, the repeal of the \$100 dividend exclusion and the investment tax credit have removed some of the tax differences between the Alabama and federal income tax.

Conclusion

Currently, Alabama taxpayers cannot use federal tax calculations to compute state income tax. Ironically, filing corporate income tax returns in Alabama is much easier than filing individual income tax returns. The Alabama corporate income tax computation uses the federally measured "taxable income before net operating loss and special deduction" (line 28 on federal form 1120) as the starting point for the Alabama corporate income tax calculation. This is piggybacking.

Why can't similar piggybacking upon a federal point of conformity be adopted for the individual as well? Because of the linkage between federal and state tax returns already and because the state relies on the federal calculation for corporations, there seems to be no policy argument preventing piggybacking for individual tax returns for Alabama.

Interestingly, in 1982 the state did adopt extensive conformity with the federal tax return for itemized deductions. Unfortunately, the state's adoption method was mostly fixed date and successive federal tax acts have eroded much of the conformity. By now a person following the 1982 federal calculation for medical expense deductions and casualty losses does not save any time or effort for filing the 1987 state return. □

William D. Samson is an associate professor of accounting at The University of Alabama.

Geanie Margavio is a Ph.D. student in accounting at The University of Alabama.

METHODS AND POINTS OF CONFORMITY ON THE FEDERAL TAX MODEL CHOSEN BY STATES

Federal Income Tax Model for Individuals	Method of Conformity	
	Prospective Date	Fixed Date
Federal Gross Income		
-Federal Deductions For Adjusted Gross Income		
Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Illinois, Ohio, District of Columbia	Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky
-Federal Itemized or Standard Deduction		
Federal Tax Table Income	Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Virginia	Iowa, Maine, West Virginia, Georgia, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin
-Federal Exemptions		
Federal Taxable Income	Kansas, New Mexico, Utah	Hawaii, Oregon, Idaho, North Dakota
-Federal Tax Rate		
Gross Federal Income Tax	Nebraska	
-Federal Credit +/- Other Taxes		
Net Federal Income Tax	Rhode Island, Vermont	

Source: "Impact of Reagan Tax Proposal on State Corporate and Individual Income Taxes," *Journal of State and Local Tax*, Vol. 4:3, Fall, 1985 by William D. Samson and Walter Robbins, pp. 218-219.

FOCUS ON CHILTON COUNTY



Jeffrey Hollingshead

Chilton County was created on December 30, 1868 by the Alabama Legislature. After the Civil War, the citizens of the region felt the need for their own individual county. They also complained that their respective county seats were too far away. The territory for the county was taken from Autauga, Bibb, Perry and Shelby Counties. The county was called Baker County for Alfred Baker, a prominent citizen of the county at that time. On December 17, 1871 the Legislature changed the name to Chilton County in honor of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge William Parrish Chilton. Judge Chilton was also a member of the Congress of the Confederacy from the Montgomery district.

Clanton, Thorsby, Jemison and Maplesville are the incorporated towns located within the county. Clanton, the county seat, was named for Brigadier General James Holt Clanton, an outstanding figure in the history of Alabama.

A major point of interest in Chilton County is the Central Alabama Music Park. The 50 acre site is located just north of Jemison. The county annually has Blue Grass festivals, arts and crafts, and "Concerts in the Country" with well known stars such as Loretta Lynn, Conway Twitty, and George Jones.

Chilton County is located less than an hour's drive from two major metropolitan areas. To the north is Birmingham and to the south is Montgomery, the state capital. Interstate 65, which connects the two cities, runs through the middle of Chilton County. The county is also serviced by U.S. Highways 31 and 82 and State Highway 22. There is a public airport in Clanton, with the nearest commercial airport in

Montgomery. Each of the four municipalities is served by rail for the transport of freight. CSX Transportation Inc. operates a railway system that runs north and south through Clanton, Jemison and Thorsby. Southern Rail, owned by Norfolk Southern Corp., runs through Maplesville.

The population of the county has gradually increased since the 1980 Census. The Census Bureau estimates that the 1986 county population was 31,100, and the Alabama State Data Center projects that by 1995 it will be 35,000. Clanton is the largest town with a population of 7,430. Jemison is second largest with a population of 1,830, followed by Thorsby with 1,580 and Maplesville with 870.

The economy during the first years of Chilton County's existence was based on the lumber industry, with an eventual shift to agriculture. The major crops grown in the county are peaches, cotton, corn, soybeans and timber. Chilton County is the Peach Center of Alabama. The peach crop grosses about 3 million dollars per year. Cattle, row crops and swine round out the agriculture of the county.

In recent years officials have worked hard to attract various industries to the county. Keystone Metal Moulding Co., an automotive trim and metal products industry, is the largest employer in the county with about 400 employees. Some of the larger clothing industries in the county are Camptown Togs, Maple Tree, Inc. and Jemison Sportswear. The largest lumber-related industries are Gulf States Paper, Union Camp and Hammill Paper Company. Other major products being manufactured at this time are protective and safety clothing, electronic components, mining accessories,

foundry products, signs, fertilizer, baskets, boat seats, exercise equipment, and printing presses.

The population is largely employed by the manufacturing sector which provides an annual payroll of 30 million dollars. Retail trade and the service industry provide the other large amounts of employment.

Chilton County's average educational attainment level is below the state average, but has been climbing through the decades. The 1970 Census revealed that only 31 percent of the county's adult men and 32 percent of the women had a high school diploma. By 1980 that average had risen significantly, to 47.5 percent for the men and 44.7 percent for the women. The 1990 Census is expected to show another big leap.

In 1987 Chilton County's average unemployment rate fell below double digits for the first time in at least seven years. Although the rate is still uncomfortably high, the trend of recent months is a good sign. Chilton County does have a significant advantage over most of the rural counties in Alabama because of the county's accessibility to both Birmingham and Montgomery. Because of this proximity Chilton County contains a large commuting work force whose destinations are Birmingham, Shelby County and Montgomery.

The county contains two hydroelectric plants, the Mitchell and Lay Dams, both a major source of power. Also, given the abundance of transportation and the strategic location, the county's industrial future would certainly seem bright. □

Jeffrey Hollingshead is an MBA student at The University of Alabama and a graduate assistant at CBER.

NEWS BRIEFS

RECORD NUMBER OF AMERICANS MOVED

About 46 million people moved from one house or apartment to another from March 1984 to March 1985 compared with some 39 million in the previous 12 months, according to a report from the U.S. Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The increase of 7.1 million movers in a single year was the largest since the 1950s.

Two-thirds of all movers, some 30 million, moved within the same county. The remainder was evenly divided between those moving between counties in the same state and those moving between states and from abroad.

The West recorded a net increase of 260,000 people. The South showed no significant net gain for the first time in several decades. The net losses for the Midwest (211,000) and the Northeast (209,000) followed a trend of many years.

The report shows the moving rates are highest for those in their twenties and that they decline with increasing age. The rate for those aged 20 to 24 was 38 percent and for aged 25 to 29 it was 37 percent; the rate declined to a low of 6 percent for those aged 65 and over.

The survey showed that males are more likely to move than females, 21 percent compared with 19 percent.

The most frequent movers were those with at least some college (22 percent), those with five or more years of college (20 percent), and those with a high school education (20 percent). Only 14 percent of those with just an elementary school education moved.

Copies of *Geographical Mobility: March 1985*, Series P-20, No. 420, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or is available from a government documents depository library. □

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN

Women outnumber men in Alabama, according to the Census Bureau's most recent estimates. There are more males than females in Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming. The numbers are about equal in Idaho.

There are more little boys than little girls in Alabama, but by age 18 to 24 females predominate, and they outnumber the men in every age group thereafter. In fact, 60 percent of Alabama's over-65s are women and only 40 percent are men.

Florida has the oldest population. Its median age is 36.0 compared with 31.7 for the nation. Alabama's median age, 31.0, is a little less than the national figure. States other than Florida with a median age of 33 or higher are all in the Northeast. They are New Jersey (34.1), Connecticut (33.9), Pennsylvania (33.8), New York (33.3), Rhode Island (33.2), and Massachusetts (33.0).

The West continues as the youngest region with a median age of 31.0, followed by the South at 31.4. Mississippi and Louisiana tie for third place (with Wyoming) as the states with the youngest populations. Utah, median age 25.5, and Alaska, median age 28.4, are numbers one and two.

The South and the West have seen most of the nation's growth in this decade. These two regions account for 15 million of the nation's 17 million increase in this decade. Population losses have continued in the energy-depressed states of West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. In 1987 Louisiana for the first time showed a loss from the previous year's estimate. In recent years Texas has grown far more slowly than earlier in the decade.

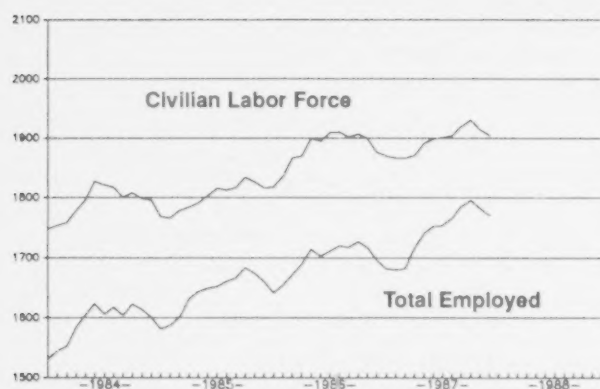
Florida has passed Pennsylvania as the fourth most populous state ranking behind California, New York, and Texas in the U.S. Census Bureau's 1987 estimates.

Alabama ranks twenty-second. The fastest growing states between 1980 and 1987 were Alaska, Nevada, Arizona and Florida. Alabama grew by 4.9 percent in that time, gaining 189,000 people.

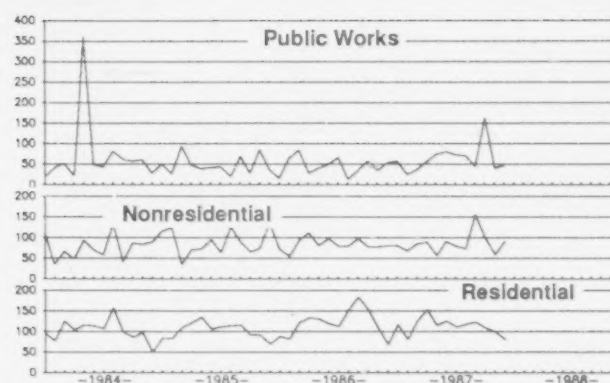
For more information see *State Population and Household Estimates with Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981 to 1986*, Series P-25, No. 1010, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, or from a government documents depository library. □

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

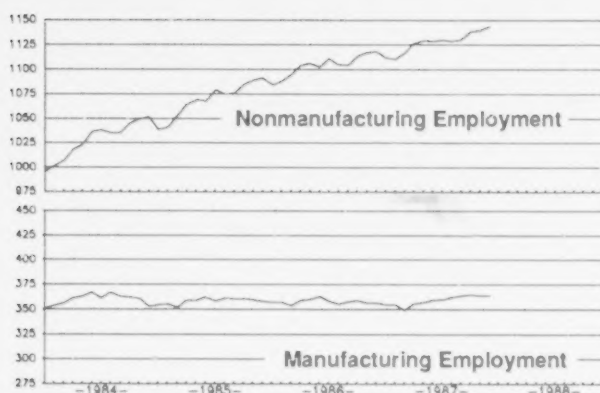
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT



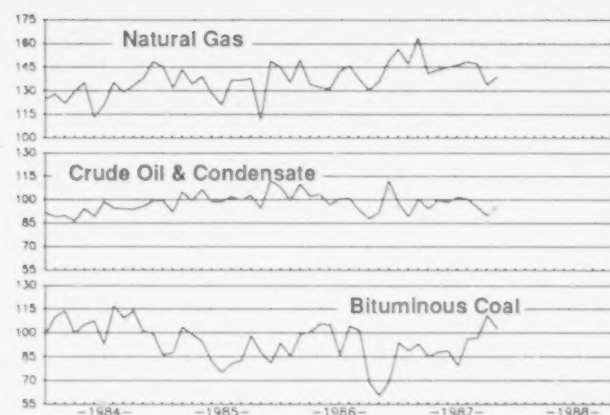
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



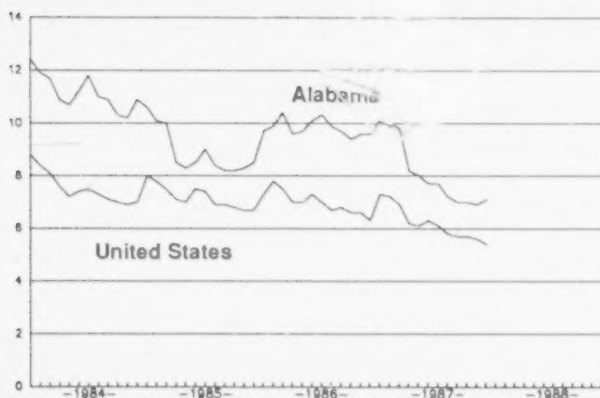
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



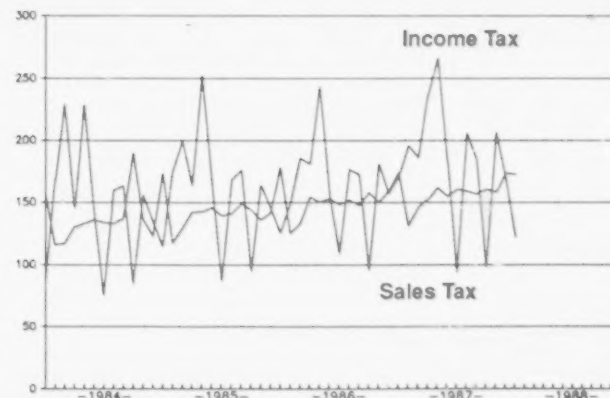
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT



INDEX OF STATE REVENUE COLLECTIONS



GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986			1987									
	1985	1986	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production ¹ (1,000 net tons)	23,421	23,895	1,524	1,342	1,526	2,077	1,964	2,059	1,885	1,949	1,961	1,753	2,131	2,137	2,460
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	142,268	146,936	11,490	11,992	13,096	13,776	12,930	14,400	12,445	12,622	12,759	12,888	13,087	12,981	11,777
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	341,068	419,377	38,686	34,120	37,743	42,579	36,400	40,832	39,842	38,640	40,260	38,203	40,152	42,930	
Crude oil and condensate production ² (1,000 barrels)	21,470	21,399	1,564	1,631	1,988	1,734	1,580	1,764	1,670	1,767	1,742	1,804	1,779	1,694	1,595
Electric energy consumption industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	23,537	23,314	2,006	1,934	1,857	1,865	1,845	1,982	1,973	2,161	2,088	2,121	2,235	2,134	2,152
Pulp, paper and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,292	6,485	576	543	560	590	531	582	573	579	577	593	578	563	583
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined ³ (\$1,000)	2,885,600	2,982,300	275,100	191,800	201,900	253,700	173,100	247,900	298,800	247,100	295,100	263,500	263,400	322,700	371,800
Residential	1,240,900	1,451,000	140,200	94,700	68,500	116,700	80,600	126,700	153,300	115,300	124,900	111,900	117,900	122,600	108,500
Nonresidential	1,662,900	995,000	77,600	65,100	80,500	80,400	67,800	84,600	89,800	57,900	90,000	79,800	74,300	155,400	100,400
Public works and utilities	581,800	536,200	57,300	31,900	52,900	56,600	24,700	36,600	55,800	73,700	80,200	71,800	71,400	44,700	162,800
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,306	1,334	126	85	75	85	86	110	131	126	127	135	119	122	
TAX COLLECTIONS															
Title of Tax (\$1,000)	2,772,554	2,846,837	222,747	235,033	223,165	265,163	224,952	278,960	301,238	287,881	235,684	226,349	252,703	252,037	233,201
Total	69,838	75,088	4,243	1,098	1,000	965	2,214	52,762	1,302	1,510	7,965	8,472	1,298	4,665	1,671
Franchise	202,540	207,667	16,901	17,984	15,767	19,169	16,310	15,226	17,162	17,625	17,660	16,149	19,388	18,122	17,949
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	1,084,829	1,099,406	54,502	102,972	89,540	97,096	111,484	105,908	134,630	151,384	103,946	53,470	117,167	105,140	55,799
Income	51,921	53,604	5,150	5,661	5,233	4,054	4,570	4,201	3,814	4,709	4,526	4,048	5,788	3,754	6,043
Motor fuels	64,950	42,775	2,300	2,102	2,404	1,953	2,136	2,861	2,222	4,411	2,795	3,237	3,100	2,878	3,539
Oil/gas privilege	17,600	11,859	664	597	696	556	577	826	644	1,249	761	937	881	807	996
Oil/gas production	730,389	775,708	67,637	64,387	68,222	74,589	56,264	62,573	65,229	69,539	66,562	66,913	68,192	67,302	68,763
Sales	54,972	56,147	14,231	0	0	14,212	0	140	14,074	13	13	13	85	5	14,576
2.2% gross receipts	42,844	45,346	0	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	7,684	3,842	0	3,842	3,842	4,365
TVA electric	72,774	73,282	6,368	6,031	6,214	5,907	5,083	5,469	6,103	6,465	6,073	6,732	5,945	5,750	6,805
Tobacco	79,253	64,390	19,179	880	665	19,291	795	742	18,569	2,126	668	21,605	1,062	845	20,501
Use	156,209	160,233	12,611	12,072	14,823	15,086	13,988	14,109	12,938	11,882	12,878	16,124	17,758	11,131	14,343
Utility															
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S. ⁴ (1967 = 100)	322.2	328.4	330.5	330.8	331.1	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.4	345.3
All items	3.6	1.9	1	1	1	6	4	4	5	3	4	2	6	5	3
Percent change	309.8	319.7	323.7	324.6	325.2	328.9	330.1	330.0	331.0	332.5	334.1	333.6	333.8	334.9	335.3
Food	349.9	360.2	363.0	361.7	362.1	363.9	365.1	366.4	367.7	368.9	371.3	372.5	374.9	375.4	375.2
Housing	393.6	384.7	379.1	371.1	371.0	373.7	374.8	374.9	374.2	377.5	387.6	388.1	391.1	389.8	381.3
Fuel and utilities	206.0	207.8	213.2	213.1	210.9	207.1	208.4	215.2	218.7	218.0	214.5	210.5	214.7	222.2	226.3
Apparel and upkeep	319.9	307.5	302.6	304.3	304.8	308.5	310.0	310.6	313.3	314.6	316.7	318.5	320.2	320.4	321.9
Transportation	403.1	413.5	442.3	444.6	446.8	449.6	452.4	455.0	457.3	458.9	461.3	464.1	466.1	467.8	469.8
Medical care	426.5	370.3	348.6	341.7	342.7	352.2	359.2	360.0	362.4	366.9	380.6	382.4	388.9	387.4	376.7
Energy															
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)	308.8	299.8	298.3	298.7	298.1	300.9	302.2	302.7	305.0	307.1	308.5	309.8	310.5	310.4	311.4
All commodities	323.8	312.1	309.3	309.8	309.3	313.5	314.9	315.7	317.3	318.3	320.2	322.1	323.8	323.3	324.9
Industrial commodities															
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = \$1,000)	310	305	303	302	302	300	299	298	296	295	294	293	292	290	290
As measured by	324	334	335	335	335	332	331	330	328	326	324	323	322	322	321
Consumer prices															
Wholesale prices															
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ⁵															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,801.0	1,882.0	1,906.7	1,898.9	1,875.7	1,869.7	1,865.9	1,865.9	1,870.0	1,891.6	1,899.3	1,900.5	1,904.2	1,920.1	1,930.2
Unemployment	160.0	185.0	180.1	181.6	179.8	188.1	185.7	183.6	153.7	150.5	145.5	146.6	138.0	134.2	134.3
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.0
Employment	1,641.0	1,697.0	1,726.6	1,717.3	1,695.9	1,681.6	1,680.2	1,682.3	1,716.3	1,741.1	1,752.8	1,753.9	1,766.2	1,785.9	1,795.9
Nonagricultural	1,427.0	1,461.4	1,472.0	1,473.0	1,474.0	1,466.1	1,465.4	1,465.8	1,482.2	1,486.3	1,488.1	1,490.0	1,490.8	1,494.7	1,503.3
Manufacturing	358.2	357.5	358.5	356.2	356.0	354.6	354.6	349.0	355.8	356.9	359.1	360.1	362.0	364.2	364.3
Durable goods	175.5	173.2	172.0	171.7	170.9	170.2	169.9	169.7	171.8	172.8	173.1	173.6	175.5	176.1	176.2
Lumber and wood products	29.3	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.7	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4
Stone, clay, glass products	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6
Primary metals	26.6	24.7	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.7	23.7	24.5	24.6	24.7
Fabricated metals	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.9	23.5	23.4	23.5
Machinery (excl. electrical)	19.4	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.5
Electrical, electronic equip.	22.8	22.2	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	20.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.3
Transportation	26.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.6	26.8	26.5
Other durable goods	18.5	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7
Non-durable goods	182.7	184.3	186.5	184.5	185.1	184.4	184.7	179.3	184.0	184.1	186.0	186.5	186.5	188.1	188.1
Food	29.1	30.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.5	30.4	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.7	31.2	31.0	31.3	31.4
Textile mill products	36.4	37.5	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.7	38.4	38.3	38.8	38.5	38.8	39.1	39.0
Apparel	53.6	53.7	53.9	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.1	48.6	53.5	53.3	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.1	54.8
Paper and allied products	21.5	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.9	20.0	20.6	20.6	20.2	20.0	20.2
Printing and publishing	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.7
Rubber products	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.4
Other non-durable goods	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Non-manufacturing	1,069.0	1,103.9	1,113.5	1,116.8	1,118.0	1,111.5	1,110.8	1,116.8	1,126.4	1,129.4	1,129.0	1,129.9	1,128.8	1,130.5	1,139.0
Mining and quarrying	14.5	12.4	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.5	11.4	11.6	11.7
Bituminous coal mining	10.6	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.2
Contract construction	71.4	75.4	76.7	76.3</											

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986			1987									
	1985	1986	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service (number)															
Job applications	233 117	242 053	20 703	15 432	15 105	21 041	18 628	18 244	15 387	18 001	22 336	23 213	19 712	20 220	
Nonagricultural placements	94 808	91 768	7 584	5 503	4 787	5 721	5 701	6 585	6 767	7 239	7 111	16 408	11 346	8 823	
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims (number)	420 689	425 763	27 962	26 918	48 014	60 323	28 758	31 618	26 142	24 170	20 294	43 003	21 509	17 802	
Payments (\$1,000)	172 910	186 826	14 936	13 061	18 326	20 424	16 289	17 109	14 490	12 176	11 475	15 366	11 624	11 903	
County data (civilian labor force and unemployment rate)															
Autauga	15 086	15 694	16 220	16 160	15 800	15 870	15 960	15 770	15 890	16 160	16 190	16 040	16 050	16 130	16 080
	8.7	7.9	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.9	9.6	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.3	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.7
Baldwin	37 063	38 264	38 230	38 520	38 640	38 370	38 040	39 520	37 990	38 280	38 340	38 320	38 240	38 730	38 600
	7.9	8.9	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.1	9.5	12.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.2
Barbour	11 368	11 903	12 200	12 130	11 860	11 890	11 930	11 850	11 830	11 920	12 050	11 820	11 850	12 040	12 180
	10.6	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.2
Beale	6 965	7 273	7 400	7 310	7 260	7 280	7 220	7 120	7 090	7 220	7 280	7 370	7 360	7 380	7 370
	12.3	13.3	11.5	14.0	16.0	16.8	14.7	13.4	10.8	10.9	9.2	10.2	9.4	10.7	9.5
Blount	15 743	16 682	16 730	16 830	16 780	16 840	16 680	17 070	16 980	17 040	17 110	16 890	17 020	17 120	17 000
	7.6	9.0	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.4	5.5
Bullock	3 716	3 971	4 180	4 080	3 950	3 840	3 770	3 750	3 800	3 870	3 960	4 020	4 070	4 070	4 150
	16.0	17.3	15.5	17.2	18.7	17.6	15.7	14.1	12.7	11.7	14.2	15.9	15.2	12.9	13.0
Butler	9 057	9 382	9 510	9 540	9 500	9 610	9 630	9 650	9 430	9 640	9 810	9 780	9 730	9 780	9 830
	12.4	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.8	14.0	13.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.2
Calhoun	49 921	51 892	52 410	52 260	51 890	51 850	51 600	51 760	51 420	51 770	52 280	52 550	52 840	52 980	53 410
	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.5	10.2	11.2	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7
Chambers	16 870	17 241	17 140	17 110	17 040	17 020	17 000	17 010	17 190	17 360	17 690	17 870	18 070	18 350	18 210
	8.9	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.0
Cherokee	7 872	7 768	7 870	7 800	7 590	7 770	7 780	7 860	8 040	8 140	8 240	8 130	8 160	8 330	8 470
	15.1	13.5	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.3	9.7	9.0	8.5	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Chilton	15 008	15 723	16 190	15 940	15 560	15 580	15 630	15 560	15 350	15 780	15 810	15 800	15 830	16 090	16 260
	10.4	10.6	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.9	12.2	11.9	10.1	10.0	8.5	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.1
Choctaw	6 618	7 481	7 390	7 350	7 070	6 980	6 860	7 060	6 800	6 860	6 920	6 970	7 070	7 000	7 070
	13.8	14.9	13.1	15.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	18.7	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.0
Clarke	11 033	11 363	11 590	11 570	11 570	11 590	11 520	11 480	11 290	11 390	11 380	11 490	11 440	11 550	11 830
	10.0	11.4	10.3	10.5	12.0	11.9	11.8	17.8	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	10.0	11.7
Clay	6 356	6 358	6 300	6 210	6 110	6 220	6 130	6 260	6 120	6 150	6 030	6 160	6 160	6 240	6 550
	11.0	15.0	12.3	9.7	8.5	11.2	10.9	20.8	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.3	5.9
Cleburne	5 750	5 719	5 800	5 640	5 680	5 630	5 490	5 310	5 320	5 400	5 260	5 290	5 250	5 330	5 410
	9.2	8.8	8.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.1	12.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.7	6.6	5.9	6.7
Coffee	17 103	17 625	18 250	17 910	17 260	17 000	16 950	17 070	17 310	17 610	17 470	17 470	17 750	18 070	18 220
	7.2	8.8	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2
Colbert	24 147	24 628	24 730	24 540	24 500	24 360	24 340	23 940	23 800	24 200	24 010	23 970	24 040	24 290	24 400
	13.4	13.9	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.1	14.6	12.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.6
Conecuh	6 309	6 458	6 400	6 440	6 380	6 360	6 390	6 610	6 140	6 200	6 010	5 970	5 880	5 890	5 940
	10.9	16.0	17.3	17.9	19.5	20.9	23.1	25.4	17.3	17.2	16.6	14.9	13.1	12.4	12.0
Coosa	4 591	4 760	4 830	4 830	4 680	4 860	4 810	4 750	4 780	4 850	4 820	4 870	4 880	4 910	4 960
	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6
Covington	17 005	17 224	17 620	17 710	17 310	17 340	17 270	17 250	17 460	17 710	17 600	17 750	17 690	17 920	18 430
	9.8	10.7	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Crenshaw	6 071	6 187	6 480	6 370	6 180	6 080	6 210	6 260	6 180	6 380	6 240	6 180	6 200	6 390	6 560
	8.8	9.0	7.7	8.7	9.5	9.7	14.8	18.0	9.0	9.3	8.6	9.2	8.6	7.2	8.2
Culman	30 434	31 390	32 490	31 900	31 160	30 830	30 890	30 900	31 320	31 730	31 460	31 430	31 660	32 110	32 510
	9.7	9.4	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.7
Dale	15 873	16 753	17 290	17 010	16 730	16 560	16 810	16 730	16 800	16 990	16 980	17 210	17 380	17 670	17 920
	9.2	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.1	9.2	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.8
Dallas	22 255	23 022	22 830	22 500	22 220	22 060	21 750	21 590	22 120	22 240	22 230	22 230	22 000	22 090	21 910
	14.6	15.9	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.0	14.7	13.9	16.6	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.1	14.6	13.7
DeKalb	27 295	28 748	29 400	29 060	28 390	28 360	28 450	28 230	28 550	29 110	29 070	29 350	29 530	29 670	29 810
	10.5	10.0	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.9	11.3	11.0	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.0
Elmore	20 131	21 013	21 310	21 420	21 090	21 070	20 900	20 800	20 990	21 360	21 590	21 560	21 590	21 650	21 740
	7.4	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6
Escambia	16 662	17 061	17 040	16 930	16 750	16 770	16 590	16 900	16 290	16 300	16 480	16 570	16 640	16 590	16 510
	10.0	11.5	10.4	11.1	12.7	13.8	13.7	17.2	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.2
Etowah	42 011	43 954	43 700	43 750	43 350	43 270	42 930	42 880	42 530	42 760	42 720	43 030	43 150	43 250	43 110
	10.4	13.0	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	10.2	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.6
Fayette	8 183	8 028	8 060	8 030	7 910	7 840	7 840	7 720	7 750	7 830	7 700	7 620	7 710	7 840	7 830
	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.9	12.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1
Franklin	14 928	15 310	15 210	15 180	14 880	15 340	15 190	15 020	15 100	15 250	15 340	15 280	15 160	15 280	15 350
	13.8	13.6	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6	13.9	13.2	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.9	7.3	7.6	8.9
Geneva	10 747	11 047	11 590	11 040	10 650	10 460	10 370	10 510	10 650	10 880					

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986			1987									
	1985	1986	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Lee	37,526 6.9	38,124 7.7	38,070 7.2	38,260 6.7	37,430 6.5	37,040 7.1	37,050 6.9	36,830 6.6	37,000 6.1	37,540 6.2	36,740 5.8	36,650 5.9	36,680 5.3	36,990 4.6	37,780 4.6
Limestone	26,997 7.2	29,806 8.9	30,570 8.0	30,330 7.9	29,730 8.0	29,720 8.5	29,230 8.2	29,200 8.1	29,370 7.0	29,870 7.0	29,280 6.4	29,370 7.6	29,670 5.9	30,430 5.6	30,680 5.4
Lowndes	4,686 14.5	4,525 15.8	4,720 16.4	4,750 16.6	4,580 16.0	4,350 17.9	4,390 17.5	4,430 16.7	4,560 16.6	4,800 23.6	4,620 24.7	4,660 23.7	4,750 22.3	4,970 21.0	5,130 20.3
Madison	10,416 8.3	10,693 9.0	10,910 9.2	10,710 8.4	10,650 8.5	10,480 7.7	10,430 6.8	10,430 6.6	10,480 5.7	10,700 6.6	10,790 7.0	10,930 7.7	10,930 7.4	10,900 7.1	10,880 6.9
Madison	117,702 6.0	126,253 7.2	128,630 7.5	128,660 7.3	127,930 7.2	126,610 7.0	126,190 6.9	126,360 6.6	126,670 5.7	128,380 5.3	129,660 5.1	130,410 5.3	130,410 4.6	131,670 4.6	132,640 4.7
Marble	9,626 10.3	10,045 11.1	10,140 10.4	10,020 10.2	9,870 10.7	9,890 10.4	9,730 9.5	10,080 16.1	9,490 8.7	9,940 8.4	9,840 7.6	9,780 7.4	9,830 7.0	9,950 6.9	10,060 7.4
Marion	15,258 12.9	16,083 14.3	16,190 14.1	15,960 15.2	15,610 15.3	15,620 16.9	15,380 17.1	15,400 17.1	15,200 10.9	15,400 10.1	15,330 9.8	15,600 10.6	15,670 9.2	15,560 7.9	15,710 7.9
Marshall	35,583 9.7	37,011 11.8	37,000 10.3	37,020 11.1	36,430 10.4	36,300 10.7	36,380 10.3	36,270 10.2	36,320 8.5	37,080 8.1	37,140 7.8	37,420 7.4	37,300 6.8	37,600 6.5	38,020 6.8
Mobile	166,264 9.5	172,880 11.1	173,620 10.8	173,350 10.6	171,770 10.7	171,770 11.5	171,420 11.3	169,800 10.3	171,020 10.0	173,400 9.6	175,060 9.8	175,160 9.8	174,170 9.5	175,580 9.5	175,240 9.9
Monroe	9,140 13.5	9,649 13.3	9,790 13.2	9,810 12.6	9,650 13.1	9,740 14.3	9,780 13.5	10,070 29.1	9,820 10.8	9,640 11.7	9,700 11.2	9,530 9.0	9,700 9.3	9,780 8.2	9,890 8.9
Montgomery	92,479 7.0	97,695 7.6	99,750 7.8	99,460 7.9	97,830 7.4	97,510 7.3	97,380 7.4	96,980 6.9	97,570 6.6	99,490 6.6	100,330 6.6	100,280 6.6	100,350 6.5	100,270 6.5	101,040 6.3
Morgan	43,439 8.1	45,825 10.0	46,260 9.9	46,320 9.6	45,670 9.7	45,890 10.1	45,360 10.1	45,640 11.1	45,700 8.9	46,640 9.9	46,680 9.9	47,360 8.1	47,160 8.0	46,950 7.2	47,760 7.6
Perry	5,283 12.9	5,444 12.9	5,630 10.4	5,620 15.4	5,500 20.2	5,480 19.0	5,430 12.5	5,490 12.7	5,490 10.4	5,710 9.9	5,590 10.4	5,500 10.2	5,560 10.1	5,570 13.3	5,660 9.8
Pickens	7,006 15.4	7,556 14.7	8,050 15.0	7,750 15.1	7,520 15.5	7,470 15.6	7,390 15.3	7,380 15.1	7,240 11.6	7,450 11.6	7,380 11.1	7,350 10.5	7,440 10.6	7,590 9.0	7,670 8.7
Pike	11,773 7.9	12,612 8.6	13,190 8.4	13,030 8.4	12,710 9.1	12,630 8.3	12,650 8.6	12,650 8.3	12,620 7.0	12,880 7.0	12,870 7.1	12,870 7.1	12,840 7.1	13,070 6.5	13,230 6.2
Randolph	8,675 9.6	9,424 9.2	9,520 9.4	9,600 8.3	9,430 7.5	9,440 7.2	9,470 7.3	9,470 7.6	9,390 6.1	9,420 6.1	9,320 6.6	9,100 8.3	9,340 7.2	9,450 6.6	9,730 5.8
Russell	22,271 9.8	22,641 9.6	22,900 9.9	22,810 9.4	22,700 9.2	22,680 9.7	22,430 8.9	22,440 8.3	22,520 8.1	22,590 7.5	22,790 7.0	22,500 6.6	22,720 6.6	22,780 6.2	22,780 5.9
St. Clair	19,778 8.4	20,610 8.4	20,700 7.8	20,620 7.6	20,610 8.1	20,440 8.2	20,340 8.1	20,590 8.2	20,630 6.8	20,870 6.8	20,940 5.7	20,820 5.4	20,850 5.1	20,980 4.9	21,080 5.2
Shelby	35,600 6.9	37,153 6.8	38,170 8.3	37,440 6.6	37,340 7.0	37,010 7.2	37,010 7.3	37,080 6.5	37,250 5.4	37,810 5.6	38,330 5.9	38,110 5.2	38,040 5.2	38,320 4.5	38,350 4.4
Sumter	6,143 13.9	6,243 21.0	6,260 17.9	6,160 17.8	5,800 17.2	5,830 16.3	5,810 15.5	5,810 16.1	5,710 13.1	5,740 11.6	5,660 14.2	5,730 14.1	5,760 13.6	5,890 10.7	6,040 11.4
Talladega	31,460 13.2	32,143 12.4	32,590 12.4	32,350 12.5	32,170 11.9	32,110 12.5	32,160 12.2	32,290 12.4	32,040 10.4	32,300 9.7	32,710 9.6	32,590 9.1	32,490 8.7	32,580 8.2	32,810 8.3
Tallapoosa	18,028 8.4	19,101 9.0	19,360 7.5	19,350 6.9	19,110 6.5	19,060 7.5	19,010 7.1	19,130 7.8	19,190 6.8	19,520 7.6	19,520 6.7	19,650 6.4	19,690 6.1	19,750 5.8	19,780 5.6
Tuscaloosa	64,304 6.8	68,450 7.1	70,000 7.1	69,930 7.2	69,250 7.5	69,180 7.6	69,180 7.4	69,190 7.5	69,800 6.2	70,010 6.6	69,020 6.3	69,020 6.3	70,360 5.8	71,430 5.4	72,070 5.2
Walker	28,188 11.6	30,633 15.2	29,350 10.6	29,730 11.9	29,760 12.5	30,000 14.1	29,660 13.4	30,020 12.0	30,050 11.5	30,220 10.8	30,380 9.6	29,960 9.6	30,020 9.4	30,250 9.3	30,280 9.2
Washington	5,626 15.1	5,544 19.4	5,580 16.9	5,570 17.6	5,530 20.3	5,490 20.8	5,430 19.5	5,650 23.2	5,160 15.2	5,200 14.7	5,130 13.9	5,080 12.8	5,070 12.0	5,250 11.2	5,430 12.0
Wilcox	4,341 15.7	4,402 16.8	4,500 15.3	4,470 15.9	4,330 14.7	4,300 14.8	4,280 14.4	4,270 13.5	4,340 13.8	4,440 14.3	4,370 13.6	4,320 14.0	4,330 14.8	4,420 13.5	4,450 12.3
Winston	10,344 17.5	10,288 21.1	10,130 16.4	10,230 20.0	9,990 20.0	10,080 22.9	9,910 22.5	9,830 20.5	9,710 14.9	9,810 13.2	9,870 12.6	9,890 11.9	10,040 11.1	9,990 10.2	10,170 10.6
TRADE															
Foreign: through Port of Mobile															
Imports															
Value (\$1,000)	774,985	707,055	65,322	60,114	42,325	57,440	54,801	60,872	54,600	41,489	55,801	51,975	79,428		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	13,402	14,193	961	1,061	1,040	893	427	1,068	631	409	1,093	696	980		
Exports															
Value (\$1,000)	602,564	765,872	70,123	115,624	90,380	110,165	87,135	113,029	75,064	41,489	65,837	56,402	58,246		
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	22,799	22,134	1,541	1,851	2,134	1,816	1,936	2,812	2,109	865	1,803	1,562	1,480		
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile ¹															
(1,000 tons)	38,242	38,701	3,122	3,746	3,387	2,253	2,421	3,023	2,614	1,749	2,326	2,188	2,255	2,684	2,314
Domestic:															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes ²															
(1,000,000 kWh)	25,020	26,789	2,307	1,808	2,112	2,438	2,073	2,024	1,900	2,134	2,655	3,013	3,283	2,644	1,899
Gasoline sales ³ (1,000 gallons)	1,881,466	2,012,114	173,172	153,194	184,455	159,663	150,881	171,345	177,497	177,125	185,757	189,551	174,105		
New passenger car registrations ⁴ (number)	153,540	159,481	11,691	10,048	12,133	8,953	10,243	11,477	12,573	12,310	12,358	13,117	14,086	13,206	10,298

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

¹Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

²Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

³These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

⁴Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of "All Urban Consumers"

Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy" data are available prior to January 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

⁵Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a

March benchmark of the previous year.

⁶Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

⁷Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

⁸These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

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